REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Examiner rejects claims 1-7, 10-13, 15-23, 25-27, 35-44, and 47-49 under 35 U.S.C.§102(a) as being anticipated by Microsoft Office 2000 professional edition ("Office2000").

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection. Office2000 fails to teach or suggest at least the following italicized features of the independent claims:

1. An apparatus comprising:
a display device, and
a display controller operable to display a first graphical image of tabular data, *and, while the user is viewing the first graphical image, accept a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image,* accept a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions, and *alter the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least one unaltered portion of the first graphical image outside of the selected range and an altered portion of the first graphical image within the selected range, the altered portion being derived from the editing function,* wherein the display controller is configured to display the editing function as an editing option referencing a mathematical equation and permit a user to edit the tabular data by selecting the displayed editing function to be applied to the data display element, and *wherein each of the first and second graphical images comprises a series of tabular data points displayed as a diagram depicting successive changes in the value of a selected variable associated with the tabular data.*

15. A method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of:
(A) displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data;
(B) *accepting a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image;*
(C) accepting a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions;
(D) *altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function;* and
(E) displaying the editing function as an editing option referencing a mathematical equation, *wherein each of the first and second graphical images comprises a series of tabular data points displayed as a diagram depicting*

successive changes in the value of a selected variable associated with the tabular data and wherein step B is performed while the user is viewing the first graphical image.

39.   A method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of:

displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data;

accepting from a user a selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image;

accepting from the user first and second editing functions to edit the first graphical image in the selected range;

altering the first graphical image within the selected range according to the first editing function to produce a second graphical image and according to the second editing function to produce a third graphical image; and

simultaneously displaying the second and third graphical images to the user.

44.   A method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of:

displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data, *the first graphical image comprising a plurality of affordances;*

accepting alterations to the first graphical image derived from user manipulation of the affordances;

accepting a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image;

accepting a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions;

altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the selected editing function;

altering the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function and wherein the selected editing function and the second editing function are applied to the first graphical image over an overlapping range of values; and

simultaneously displaying the second and third graphical images to the user to permit the user to select between the second and third graphical images.

47.   A method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of:

(A)   displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data;

(B)   *accepting a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image;*

(C)   accepting a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions;

(D)   *altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function;* and

(E)   displaying the editing function as an editing option in the form of a graphical representation of a mathematical equation, *wherein each of the first and second graphical images comprises a series of tabular data points displayed as a diagram depicting successive changes in the value of a selected variable associated with the tabular data and wherein steps B and C are performed while the user is viewing the first graphical image.*

The cited reference fails to teach or suggest not only the selection of a range of values in an existing chart over which a graphically displayed function is to be edited and outside of which no edition is performed but also the use of user manipulable affordances in the existing chart to effect the editions. Office2000 is directed to the Excel product, which is premised on spread sheets being composed of a plurality of cells. Groups of cells may be linked together for purposes of applying a mathematical function, such as addition and subtraction, to the values in the cells. Various functions are provided for the user to select from. Excel permits a user to generate various types of graphical images from a group of cells, such as a pie chart, line and area charts, column and bar charts, and specialty charts. In *creating* a *new* graphical image, the reference states at page 611 that "[a]s you change options, the chart preview will reflect your changes. When you've finished setting options, click Next to continue." The reference fails to state what options are changed and previewed or how the options are selected. In editing an existing chart, the reference states at page 613 that, using drag-and-drop techniques, a data series can be selected and *added* to the chart (*i.e.,* a new range of values will be added to the chart outside of the existing ranges of values). The chart will be automatically updated to reflect the *added* data series. However, Office2000 does not discuss selectively editing

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an existing chart over only an *existing* range of the chart (*i.e.,* over a range that is not added to the chart as part of the editing process).

Although Office2000 teaches at page 594 absolute cell references that are not changed if a formula is filled or copied into another cell, this feature is taught in connection not with a editing a graphical image but with changing a cell value in a table of values. To implement the change as a graphical image, a new image would presumably need to be created. This is a cumbersome way to change graphical images until the desired image is generated. The claimed invention permits one to directly edit the graphical image using user manipulable affordances.

The Examiner's characterization of the reference in the Office Action fails to teach or suggest the features noted above. At pages 3-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner references parts of Office2000 that allegedly anticipate the pending claims. In a first example at page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner references figs. 24.5 and 24.6 as illustrating the first graphical image of the tabular data in fig. 24.1 and altering the first graphical image in fig. 24.1 to produce a second graphical image as shown in figs. 23.6 and 23.7. Figs. 23.6 and 23.7 are not graphical images. The Examiner's illustration simply shows that numbers in tables or cells can be changed by selecting a different mathematical equation. It does not show that a graphical image can be changed directly over some values but not others by selecting an editing function.

In another example at pages 3-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner references page 614 and fig. 2412 as illustrating "adding data series to the first graphical image to create a second graphical image and also by adding more data series to the first and/or to the second graphical images the third and so on graphical images will be created." The problem with this example is that the added data series are not existing values of the graphical image. They will be new values added to the graphical image.

In a final example at page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner defines the first graphical image as being represented by Reno and the second graphical image as being represented by Reno and Phoenix. The problem with this example is that the graphical images are different graphical images. The second graphical image does not include both changed and unchanged parts of the first

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graphical image over existing value ranges. Rather, the Phoenix sales values represent values added to the first graphical image.

Accordingly, the claims are allowable.

The dependent claims provide further bases for allowance. By way of example, dependent Claims 7 and 21 are directed to the alteration of the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function and wherein the first and second editing functions are applied to the first graphical image over an overlapping range of values and simultaneously display the second and third graphical images to the user to permit the user to select between the second and third graphical images.
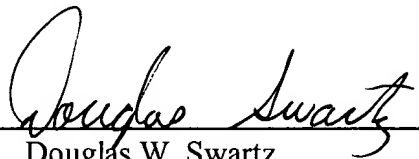
Dependent Claims 37 and 43 and independent Claim 44 are directed to the graphical manipulation of affordances on a graphical image to alter parameters associated with the graphical image.

Based upon the foregoing, Applicants believe that all pending claims are in condition for allowance and such disposition is respectfully requested. In the event that a telephone conversation would further prosecution and/or expedite allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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